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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/641,184	08/17/2000	Brian John Cragun	ROC920000064	5343
7590	08/12/2005		EXAMINER	
Gero G McClellan Thomason Moser & Patterson LLP Suite 1500 3040 Post Oak Boulevard Houston, TX 77056-6582			LAZARO, DAVID R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2155	
			DATE MAILED: 08/12/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/641,184	CRAGUN, BRIAN JOHN	
	Examiner David Lazaro	Art Unit 2155	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 May 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-28 and 33-46 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-28 and 33-46 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to the amendment filed 5/03/05.
2. The Examiner withdraws the rejection based upon Himmel (U.S. Patent 6,212,522) presented in the office action mailed March 28, 2005.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
4. Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
5. Claim 38 recites the limitation "said desired resource" in the last line. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

6. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.
7. Claims 1, 10, 16, 21, 25 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

8. With respect to Claims 1, 10, 16 and 21, in each independent claim, none of the steps of the claimed method seem to require use of hardware to accomplish the step.

As such, the claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as not being tangible.

9. With respect to Claim 25 and 33, in each independent claim, each alleged manufacture (ie. URL, data structure, software program) does not necessarily include hardware. As such, the claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as not being tangible.

10. With respect to Claims 25 and 33, the independent claims both describe a data structure (the examiner considers the 'uniform resource locator' to be a data structure in terms of 35 U.S.C. 101) related to URL's and executable selections. However, MPEP 2106.IV. states,

"Data structures not claimed as embodied in computer-readable media are descriptive material per se and are not statutory because they are not capable of causing functional change in the computer. See, e.g., Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1361, 31 USPQ2d at 1760 (claim to a data structure per se held nonstatutory). Such claimed data structures do not define any structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and other claimed aspects of the invention which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized. In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with a data structure defines structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and the computer software and hardware components which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory."

As such, claims 25 and 33 are directed towards non-statutory subject matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

11. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

12. Claims 1-3, 7-16, 18-23, 25-28, 33-36, 38-40 and 44-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,535,912 by Anupam et al. (Anupam).

13. With respect to Claim 1, Anupam teaches a method of generating a bookmark to resolve a desired resource, said method comprising: storing, as a first portion of said bookmark, a base network address indicative of the location of a first resource (Col. 7 lines 50-54); and storing, in respective next portions of said bookmark, at least those user interactions necessary to resolve respective additional resources including a final resource comprising said desired resource (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53).

14. With respect to Claim 2, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further teaches wherein said base network address comprises a uniform resource locator (Col. 7 lines 50-54).

15. With respect to Claim 3, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further teaches wherein said user interaction comprise at least one of resource selections, line data, point device selection and keyboard data (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 67).

16. With respect to Claim 7, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further teaches the step of adapting parameters of a user profile in response to said user interactions (Col. 8 lines 40-53).

17. With respect to Claim 8, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further teaches wherein each of said iteratively stored user interaction are stored in respective chain stack records, said bookmark comprising a linked list of said chain stack records (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53 and see Fig. 2, and Col. 6 line 3-11).

18. With respect to Claim 9, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 8 and further teaches said user may reset said list of chain stack records (Col. 13 lines 13-20).

19. With respect to Claim 10, Anupam teaches a method for generating a chained network address, comprising: storing, in a base network field, a first selected network address (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53); and iteratively storing as a sequence of records, a respective sequence of executed selections, each of the executed selections operating to modify a resolved resource associated with a respective preceding record (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53).

20. With respect to Claim 11, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 10 and further teaches the executed selection are formed by storing, for each resolved resource, user input resulting in the transmission of data to a server (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53, and Col. 12 lines 40-55).

21. With respect to Claim 12, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 10 and further teaches the executed selection are formed by storing, for each resolved

resource, user input resulting in the transmission of data to a applet (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53 and Col. 5 lines 25-65).

22. With respect to Claim 13, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 10 and further teaches wherein the sequence of records is adapted to form a linked list (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53, and Col. 6 lines 3-11).

23. With respect to Claim 14, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 10 and further teaches replacing the first selected network address within the base network address field with a network address embedded within a presently resolved resource ((Col. 5 line 25 - Col. 6 line 11 describes the basic flow, Col. 6 line 12 - Col. 7 line 49 gives a more detail description of the overall process)).

24. With respect to Claim 15, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 10 and further teaches said network address comprises a uniform resource locator (URL) (Col. 7 lines 50 - Col. 8 line 53).

25. With respect to Claim 16, Anupam teaches a method comprising: defining, for each executable selection made by a browser user, a network address chain stack record including at least a first field for storing the network address of a currently retrieved resource (Col. 7 lines 50 - Col. 8 line 53), and a second field for storing user input modifying the currently retrieved resource (Col. 7 lines 50 - Col. 8 line 53), and linking each network address chain record to a respective next network address chain record to from a linked list of network address chain records (Col. 7 lines 50 - Col. 8 line 53 and Col. 6 lines 3-11); and associating the linked list of chain records with a chain

header record, the chain header record including a first field for storing a base network address and a second field for storing the chain records (Col. 7 lines 50 - Col. 8 line 53).

26. With respect to Claim 18, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 16 and further teaches wherein said network address comprises a chain uniform resource locator (URL) address (Col. 7 lines 50 - Col. 8 line 53 and See Fig. 2).

27. With respect to Claim 19, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 16 and further teaches monitoring each of a plurality of user interactions associated with the retrieved resource; and storing each user interaction causing a modification of the retrieved resource (Col. 5 line 25 - Col. 6 line 11 describes the basic flow of monitoring, Col. 6 line 12 - Col. 7 line 49 gives a more detail description of the overall process).

28. With respect to Claim 20, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 19 and further teaches wherein a sequence of stored user interactions represents those user interaction necessary to resolve a desired resources (Col. 5 lines 13-65).

29. With respect to Claim 21, Anupam teaches a method fur use in a browser program, the method comprising: storing for each user manipulation of a currently retrieved resource, data indicative of such user manipulation (Col. 5 line 25 - Col. 6 line 11 describes the basic flow, Col. 6 line 12 - Col. 7 line 49 gives a more detail description of the overall process); and combining a network address of a base resource and at least one data structure indicative of user manipulation of said base resource to form a compound network address, said compound network address suitable for retrieving a resource according to the stored user manipulations (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53).

30. With respect to Claim 22, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 21 and further teaches wherein said network addresses comprise uniform resource locators (URLs) (Col. 7 lines 50-54).
31. With respect to Claim 23, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 21 and further teaches said user manipulations comprise at least one of resource selections, line data, point device selection and keyboard data (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 67).
32. With respect to Claim 25, Anupam teaches a uniform resource locator (URL), comprising: a base URL and a sequence of executable selections (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53); the base URL defining a location of a resource to be retrieved (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53); and the sequence of executable selections defining a respective sequence of navigation selections to be executed, each of the sequence of selection being executed after a sequentially preceding selection has been executed (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53).
33. With respect to Claim 26, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 25 and further teaches wherein the navigation selections comprise at least one of a URL, line data, a pointing device selection and keyboard data (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 67).
34. With respect to Claim 28, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 25 and further teaches wherein the selection field comprises, for each of the at least one navigation selection: a content field, for storing the navigation selection; a type field for storing an indication of the type of navigation selection included within the content field; and a next record field, for identifying a next navigation selection within the sequence of navigation selections (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53 and see Fig. 2 and 3).

35. With respect to Claim 33, Anupam teaches a data structure, comprising: a uniform resource locator (URL) chain header record comprising a base URL and a plurality of URL chain records (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53), each of the URL chain records comprising a content field for storing an executable selection, the executable selection causing a present resource to be modified (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53, and see Fig. 2 and 3).

36. With respect to Claim 34, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 33 and further teaches the URL chain record further comprises a type field indicative of the type of executable selection included within the content field (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53 and See Fig. 2 and 3).

37. With respect to Claim 35, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 34 and further teaches wherein the type of executable content comprises at least one of a URL, line data, a pointing device selection and keyboard data (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 67).

38. With respect to Claim 36, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 35 and further teaches each of the URL chain records comprises a next record field for storing a pointer to a next URL chain record within the URL chain (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53, see fig. 2 and 3, and note Col. 13 lines 39-58).

39. With respect to Claim 38, Anupam teaches a computer readable medium storing a software program that, when executed by a processor, performs a method comprising the steps of storing, as a first portion of said bookmark, a base network address indicative of the location of a first resource (Col. 7 lines 50-54); and storing, in

respective next portions of said bookmark, at least those user interactions necessary to resolve respective additional resources including a final resource comprising said desired resource (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53).

40. With respect to Claim 39, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 38 and further teaches wherein said base network address comprises uniform resource locators (URLs) (Col. 7 lines 50-54).

41. With respect to Claim 40, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 38 and further teaches wherein said user interactions comprise at least one of resource selections, line data, point device selection and keyboard data (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 67).

42. With respect to Claim 44, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 38 and further teaches the step of adapting parameters of a user profile in response to said user interactions (Col. 8 lines 40-53).

43. With respect to Claim 45, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 38 and further teaches wherein each of said iteratively stored user interaction are stored in respective chain stack records, said bookmark comprising a linked list of said chain stack records (Col. 7 line 50 - Col. 8 line 53 and see Fig. 2, and Col. 6 line 3-11).

44. With respect to Claim 46, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 45 and further teaches said user may reset said list of chain stack records (Col. 13 lines 13-20).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

45. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

46. Claims 4, 5, 17, 27, 37, 41 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anupam in view of U.S. Patent 6,219,679 by Brisebois et al. (Brisebois).

47. With respect to Claim 4, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 but does not explicitly disclose said bookmark includes a display window size identifier. Brisebois teaches a bookmark that includes a display window size identifier (Col. 5 lines 33-49). This allows the display window to be resized to the specified size when the bookmark is used (Col. 6 lines 62-66).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Anupam and modify it as indicated by Brisebois such that the method further comprises wherein said bookmark includes a display window size identifier. One would be motivated to have this, as there is desire for automatically resizing a display for the viewing of particular content (In Brisebois: Col. 1 lines 43-53).

48. With respect to Claim 5, Anupam in view of Brisebois teaches all the limitations of Claim 4 and further teaches user interaction comprising pointer device selection have

associated with them pixel positions within said display window (In Brisebois: Col. 4 lines 15-16 and Col. 7 line 54 - Col. 6 line 12).

49. With respect to Claim 17, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 16 but does not explicitly disclose storing, in a third field of each network address chain record, a parameter indicative of an appropriate display window size. Brisebois teaches a bookmark that includes a display window size identifier (Col. 5 lines 33-49). This allows the display window to be resized to the specified size when the bookmark is used (Col. 6 lines 62-66).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Anupam and modify it as indicated by Brisebois such that the method further comprises storing, in a third field of each network address chain record, a parameter indicative of an appropriate display window size. One would be motivated to have this, as there is desire for automatically resizing a display for the viewing of particular content (In Brisebois: Col. 1 lines 43-53).

50. With respect to Claim 27, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 25 but does not explicitly disclose a browser size filed, for storing a display window size parameter. Brisebois teaches a bookmark that includes a display window size identifier (Col. 5 lines 33-49). This allows the display window to be resized to the specified size when the bookmark is used (Col. 6 lines 62-66).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Anupam and modify it as indicated by Brisebois such that the method further comprises a browser size filed, for storing a

display window size parameter. One would be motivated to have this, as there is desire for automatically resizing a display for the viewing of particular content (In Brisebois: Col. 1 lines 43-53).

51. With respect to Claim 37, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 36 but does not explicitly disclose wherein the URL chain header record comprises a browser size field for storing an indication of an appropriate display window. Brisebois teaches a bookmark that includes a display window size identifier (Col. 5 lines 33-49). This allows the display window to be resized to the specified size when the bookmark is used (Col. 6 lines 62-66).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the data structure disclosed by Anupam and modify it as indicated by Brisebois such that the data structure further comprises wherein the URL chain header record comprises a browser size field for storing an indication of an appropriate display window. One would be motivated to have this, as there is desire for automatically resizing a display for the viewing of particular content (In Brisebois: Col. 1 lines 43-53).

52. With respect to Claim 41, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 38 but does not explicitly disclose said bookmark includes a display window size identifier. Brisebois teaches a bookmark that includes a display window size identifier (Col. 5 lines 33-49). This allows the display window to be resized to the specified size when the bookmark is used (Col. 6 lines 62-66).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Anupam and modify it as indicated by Brisebois such that the method further comprises wherein said bookmark includes a display window size identifier. One would be motivated to have this, as there is desire for automatically resizing a display for the viewing of particular content (In Brisebois: Col. 1 lines 43-53).

53. With respect to Claim 42, Anupam in view of Brisebois teaches all the limitations of Claim 41 and further teaches user interaction comprising pointer device selection have associated with them pixel positions within said display window (In Brisebois: Col. 4 lines 15-16 and Col. 7 line 54 - Col. 6 line 12).

54. Claims 6, 24 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anupam in view of U.S. Patent 5,918,012 by Astiz et al. (Astiz).

55. With respect to Claim 6, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 but does not explicitly disclose user interaction comprising pointing device selections are defined in terms of pixel coordinates. Astiz teaches user interactions comprising pointing device selections may be defined in terms of pixel coordinates (Col. 3 lines 22-26 and Col. 4 line 60 - Col. 5 line 7). This allows for, in part, identification of resource selections such as "hotspots", which are often embedded in internet content (Col. 3 lines 22-26 and lines 49-60).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Anupam and modify it as indicated

by Astiz such that the method further comprises wherein user interactions comprising pointing device selections are defined in terms of pixel coordinates. One would be motivated to have this, as there is desire for smart bookmarks that include multiple selections of resources (In Anupam: Col. 1 lines 46-60).

56. With respect to Claim 24, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 23 but does not explicitly disclose user manipulations comprising pointing device selections are defined in terms of pixel coordinates. Astiz teaches user interactions comprising pointing device selections may be defined in terms of pixel coordinates (Col. 3 lines 22-26 and Col. 4 line 60 - Col. 5 line 7). This allows for, in part, identification of resource selections such as "hotspots", which are often embedded in internet content (Col. 3 lines 22-26 and lines 49-60).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Anupam and modify it as indicated by Astiz such that the method further comprises wherein user manipulations comprising pointing device selections are defined in terms of pixel coordinates. One would be motivated to have this, as there is desire for smart bookmarks that include multiple selections of resources (In Anupam: Col. 1 lines 46-60).

57. With respect to Claim 43, Anupam teaches all the limitations of Claim 38 but does not explicitly disclose user interaction comprising pointing device selections are defined in terms of pixel coordinates. Astiz teaches user interactions comprising pointing device selections may be defined in terms of pixel coordinates (Col. 3 lines 22-26 and Col. 4 line 60 - Col. 5 line 7). This allows for, in part, identification of resource

selections such as "hotspots", which are often embedded in internet content (Col. 3 lines 22-26 and lines 49-60).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Anupam and modify it as indicated by Astiz such that the method further comprises wherein user interactions comprising pointing device selections are defined in terms of pixel coordinates. One would be motivated to have this, as there is desire for smart bookmarks that include multiple selections of resources (In Anupam: Col. 1 lines 46-60).

Conclusion

58. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
59. U.S. Patent 5,809,250 by Kisor "Methods for creating and sharing replayable modules representative of web browsing sessions" September 15, 1998. Discloses the recording of a web browsing session such that it can be shared and played backed.
60. U.S. Patent 6,199,077 by Inala et al. "Server-side web summary generation and presentation" March 6, 2001. Discloses a portal site for gathering summaries of desired resources automatically without requiring the user to go through any navigation steps to log on to the source of the desired resources.

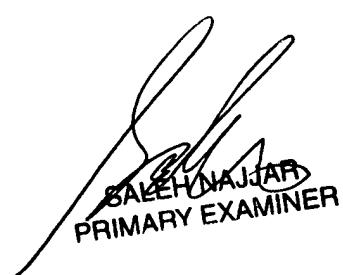
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Lazaro whose telephone number is 571-272-3986. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on 571-272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



David Lazaro
August 05, 2005



SALEH NAJJAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER